Immigration Economic & Capacity Framework

A Resource, Labor, and Stability Model for Sustainable Immigration

Version: v1.0 (Locked)

I. Foundational Purpose

This framework establishes the economic and material boundaries within which immigration policy must operate.

Its purpose is to ensure that immigration:

- Strengthens, rather than destabilizes, the national economy
- Supports upward mobility for both citizens and immigrants
- Does not suppress wages or displace vulnerable workers
- Aligns with housing, infrastructure, and institutional capacity
- Preserves long-term national and local stability

Immigration is not treated as:

- A purely humanitarian intake system
- A purely economic extraction tool
- A political signaling mechanism

It is treated as a long-term structural input into a living society.

II. Core Economic Principles

2.01 - Labor Complementarity, Not Substitution

Immigration should primarily:

- Fill labor shortages
- Expand productive capacity
- Complement the existing workforce

It should not:

- Systematically undercut domestic labor
- Depress wages in vulnerable sectors
- Replace trainable domestic workers

2.02 - Wage Protection as a System Requirement

Immigration policy must be tied to wage health.

Indicators of concern:

- Wage stagnation in bottom 30% of earners

- Real wage decline in key sectors
- High underemployment among citizens

When these occur:

- Immigration in affected sectors must slow or pause

2.03 - No Exploitation Model

The system explicitly rejects:

- Cheap labor pipelines
- Employer dependency on underpaid migrant labor
- Informal or shadow labor markets

Economic migration must be:

Mutually beneficial, not extractive

2.04 - Self-Sufficiency as the Default Expectation

Long-term dependence on public systems is not the goal.

Immigrants should, over time:

- Achieve economic independence
- Contribute through work, trade, or enterprise
- Integrate into tax-paying economic life

2.05 - Subsidiarity in Economic Impact

Economic impact must be evaluated:

- Locally (housing, jobs, services)
- Regionally (infrastructure, labor markets)
- Nationally (growth, stability)

National policy must not override local breakdown.

III. Labor Market Alignment System

3.01 - National Labor Assessment

An annual labor report shall identify:

- Critical shortages (healthcare, trades, agriculture, etc.)
- Moderate shortages
- Balanced sectors
- Oversupplied sectors

3.02 - Immigration Response by Sector

Sector Status	Policy Response
Critical shortage	Accelerated entry
Moderate shortage	Standard entry
Balanced	Controlled entry
Oversupplied	Restricted or paused entry

3.03 - Domestic Workforce Priority

Before expanding immigration in a sector:

- Training pipelines must be evaluated
- Wage increases must be attempted
- Automation or efficiency improvements must be considered

Immigration should not replace:

Solvable domestic workforce gaps

IV. Wage Stability Safeguards

4.01 - Wage Floor Alignment

Immigrant labor must not be used below:

- Prevailing wage for the role
- Regional cost-of-living adjusted baseline

4.02 - Sector Protection Triggers

If any of the following occur:

- Wage decline >2% in a sector
- Unemployment rise >2% above national average
- Significant increase in part-time or underemployment

Then:

- New immigration in that sector is reduced or paused

4.03 - Enforcement Link

Violations trigger:

- Employer penalties (see System Architecture Section 6.03)
- Sector-level review
- Potential temporary immigration freeze in that sector

V. Housing and Infrastructure Capacity

5.01 - Housing as a Hard Constraint

Immigration must align with housing availability.

Key Indicators:

- Rental vacancy rates
- Housing price inflation vs income
- Construction rate vs population growth

5.02 - Housing Stress Trigger

If:

- Vacancy <4%
- Housing cost growth significantly outpaces wages

Then:

- Immigration intake slows
- Regional placement is redirected

5.03 - Infrastructure Load

Evaluate:

- Schools
- Hospitals
- Transportation
- Utilities

If systems exceed sustainable capacity:

- Intake slows or redistributes

VI. Fiscal Impact Framework

6.01 - Short vs Long-Term Balance

Immigration may create:

- Short-term costs (education, integration, services)
- Long-term gains (tax base, growth, innovation)

Policy must evaluate both.

6.02 - Fiscal Health Indicators

Track:

- Net tax contribution over time
- Welfare usage duration
- Employment rates

- Business formation rates

6.03 - Dependency Trigger

If long-term dependency rises:

- Integration systems must be adjusted
- Intake categories may be recalibrated

VII. Brain Drain and Global Responsibility

7.01 - Ethical Constraint

The U.S. shall not disproportionately extract:

- Doctors
- Nurses
- Engineers
- Teachers
- Infrastructure specialists

from nations with critical shortages.

7.02 - Mitigation Mechanisms

At least one must apply:

- Training partnerships
- Return-track visas
- Bilateral workforce agreements
- Investment in origin-country capacity

7.03 - Development-Oriented Migration

Encourage:

- Circular migration
- Skill-sharing
- Investment back into origin countries

VIII. Regional Economic Distribution

8.01 - Targeted Placement

Immigration may be directed toward:

- Declining towns
- Labor-short regions
- Infrastructure projects

- Agricultural zones

8.02 - Incentive Structures

Use:

- Tax incentives
- Housing support
- Business grants
- Local sponsorship

8.03 - Anti-Enclave Safeguard

Avoid:

- Isolated economic enclaves
- Parallel labor markets

Encourage:

- Mixed economic participation
- Broad integration

IX. Economic Metrics and Feedback Loop

9.01 - Required National Metrics

- Wage growth by sector
- Employment/unemployment rates
- Housing affordability
- Productivity growth
- Business formation
- Immigrant income progression

9.02 - Local Metrics

- School capacity
- Housing stress
- Job availability
- Integration system load

9.03 - Policy Feedback

If metrics show imbalance:

- Immigration levels adjust
- Sector quotas shift
- Integration systems adapt

X. System Integrity Principles

This framework is governed by:

- Reality over ideology - Data drives adjustment
- Protection of the vulnerable - Citizens and immigrants alike
- Long-term stability over short-term gain
- Balanced growth over extraction
- Mutual benefit over exploitation

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